The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5035 號五十三第千五第 日五十月一十年四緒光同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY 3RD JANUARY, 1874. 六拜禮 號三月正 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 1, PARADISE, Ger. bark, 356, J. Popp, Swatow 31st Dec., Ballast.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Jan. 1, BUSTON VALE, British bark, 421, J. Anderson, Shanghai December 26th, Cotton and General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Jan. 2, SIN NANZING, Brit. str., 722, Tulloh, Whampoa January 1st.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Jan. 2, HAILOONG, British steamer, 320, Abbott, Foochow 23rd December, Tamsui 27th, Takao 29th, and Amoy 31st, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Departures.

Jan. 2, NIL, str., for Yokohama.
Jan. 2, TOIVO, for Singapore.
Jan. 2, AMAZONE, str., for Shanghai.
Jan. 2, MAUD, str., for Singapore & London.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 2ND.

Three Brothers, for Quinhon.
Buston Vale, for Chittagong.
Racehorse, for Bangkok.
Canton, for Keelung.
Sin Nanzing, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

Per *Hailoong*, str., from Foochow, &c.:—
Mr. W. Polale and 6 Chinese.

Per *Hoogly*, str., for Saigon and Marseilles:—
For Saigon.—Messrs. Karl Schroder, Cardi, Vinson and Brattlebank, and 35 Chinese. For Singapore.—Messrs. A. D. Albers, Cruikshank and J. M. Barradas, and 2 Chinese. For Batavia.—Mr. and Mrs. Halsey, and Mr. Otto Gutschow. For Galle.—Mr. Voisin. For Suez.—Messrs. R. G. Watson, Silverstein and Ebleson. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Pierce, 4 children and 2 native servants, Mr. Francisco Gonsales.

Per *Three Brothers*, for Quinhon:—
42 Chinese.
Per *Racehorse*, for Bangkok:—
20 Chinese.

Reports.

The British bark *Buston Vale* reports left Shanghai on 26th December, and on the 27th had strong breezes with thick hazy weather, and occasional showers of rain; on the 28th and 29th, strong N.E. winds and clear weather; on the 30th and 31st, strong gale from N.N.E. to N.N.W., and thick hazy weather accompanied with rain, which continued till the 1st January.

The British steamer *Hailoong* reports left Foochow on 23rd December, Tamsui on the 27th, Takao on the 29th, and Amoy on the 31st; had the first part of passage moderate N.E. winds and cloudy weather, middle part fresh gales from N.E., with rain and hazy weather, latter part fresh N.N.W. winds and overcast sky. In Foochow, H.M.S. *Tenier*, steamship *Dragon*, and ship *Lucerne*; in Tamsui, the bark *Brunette*; in Amoy, H.M.S. *Hornet*, and steamers *United Service* and *Lap-tek*; passed H.M.S. *Kestrel* and the steamer *Chinkiang* off Breaker Point bound North; passed steamship *Douglas*, off Chelang Point, bound North.

Auction Sales to-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods, &c.

SHIRTS—ENGLISH MAKE.

ALEXANDER GRANT & Co.,
5, OAT LANE, WOOD STREET, LONDON,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.
Their well-known makes supplied to the WHOLESALE and SHIPPING Trades only. Price Lists on application.

MANUFACTORY—LONDONDERRY.
26i 1558] [Sept. 20

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN HONGKONG,
ABSENTEE AND RESIDENT.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR
HOUSE AGENTS
AND
VALUATORS,
9, *Hollywood Road, Hongkong.*

BARRINGTON & ALGAR having had 8 years' experience in the above business, undertake the personal Collection of Rents, effecting Repairs, and General Management of House Property, at a moderate rate of Commission. Valuations, &c., made.
REFERENCES. Security if required.
1470 Hongkong, September, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OWING to an accident to the propeller of the Steamer *POWAN*, pending repairs, the night service between this port and Canton is temporarily discontinued.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
2083 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.
The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Offices of
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 40 Hongkong 6th October, 1872.

Banks.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
London Office.....3, Angel Court.
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.
R. G. SNEATH, } *Managers.*
1y 1887] IGN. STEINHART, }

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Jeost, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062] Hongkong, 22nd October, 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000.	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.
Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to [illegible]
For 3 months' 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 14 and 20, Wyndham Street. Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
1m 13 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON Shameen.—A good DWELLING HOUSE, having suitable arrangements for business, and also, conjointly or separately, the Household Furniture.
Apply to
GIFFORD & Co.
1m 2032 Canton, 15th December, 1873.

TO LET.

ONE GODOWN. Apply to THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
tf 1989 Hongkong, 8th December, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES Nos. 3, 6, and 12 in Seymour Terrace. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1328 Hongkong, 15th August, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE now in the occupation of A. Coxon, Esq.
Possession may be had in March, 1874.
Apply to
W. H. ALEXANDER.
1m 1990 Hongkong, 8th December, 1873.

TO LET.

NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Out-Houses, &c. Water and Gas laid on.
Also, No. 8, in the same Terrace.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 1627 Hongkong, 8th December, 1873.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.
(Possession on 1st November next.)

ALL THOSE PREMISES situate in Pottinger Street and Lyndhurst Terrace, at present in the occupation of D. RUTTONJEE, Esq., comprising one large and three smaller Houses, and well secured Opium Godowns.
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 1605 Hongkong, 30th September, 1873.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 19, Staunton Street. Water laid on.
Possession from the 1st January, 1874.
A. F. ALVES.
tf 1978 Hongkong, 5th December, 1873.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Aberdeen Street. Gas and Water laid on.
Possession from the 1st January, 1874.
Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
tf 1956 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1873.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7 in Caine Road, at present in the occupation of the Hon. Justice PAUNCEFOTE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1936 Hongkong, 28th November, 1873.

TO LET.

THE "BLUE BUNGALOW," situated at Albany Road.
Possession from the 1st of November next.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
tf 1633 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1873.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on ALL INSURANCES granted by this Agency.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1861 Hongkong, 13th November, 1873.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. REINERS has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
MELCHERS & Co.
3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. LOUIS MENDEL has this day been admitted a partner in our firm in Hongkong and Canton.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
1m 4 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

MR. H. KLÆR retires from our firm this day.
HEINEMANN & Co.
1m 21 Hongkong, 31st December, 1873.

I HAVE Established myself at this port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
H. KLÆR.
1m 22 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK DAVID SASSOON has this day been admitted a partner in our Firms in China.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
1m 20 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, the Shipwright Business heretofore conducted under the name of J. McDONALD & Co., will be carried on by the undersigned in his own name.
B. STANFORD.
1m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE business hitherto conducted in my name will henceforth be carried on under the firm of
KRUSE & Co.,
and Mr. H. KUHLMANN is authorized to sign the firm.
J. C. KRUSE.
1m 6 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES G. CASWELL, in our firm, ceased on 31st ultimo, by lapse of time.
Mr. CHARLES F. TREMLETT and Mr. WM. DETMERING are this day admitted partners in our firm.
WM. G. HALE & Co.
1m 7 Saigon, 1st January, 1874.

THE business hitherto conducted at this port under the name of OSCAR STAMMANN, will from this date be carried on by Mr. EDUARD MEYER, under the style and firm of
E. MEYER & Co.
Mr. O. GRABE is duly authorized to sign the firm per procuration.
EDUARD MEYER.
tf 23 Tientsin, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing in Hongkong and China between W. J. BLYDENBURGH, GEORGE HURLBUT, S. E. HUNTINGTON, and J. C. HEITMANN, under the name and Firm of SMITH, ARCHER & Co., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
Either partner will sign the name of the Firm in Liquidation.
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
3m 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HART is authorised to sign our firm, in Hongkong and China, from this date.
TURNER & Co.
tf 2096 Shanghai, 15th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

[illegible] hereof of the undersigned will be [illegible] dissolved, and carried on under the name and style of "NEWMAN & Co."
WALTER NEWMAN,
JOHN GITTINS.
tf 1704 Foochow, 11th October, 1873.

G. FALCONER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their Very Large and
ELEGANT SELECTION OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S JEWELLERY.

SILVER PLATE, consisting of Race CUPS, Centre and Dessert PIECES, Tea TRAYS, Tea and Dinner SETS, Claret JUGS, SALVERS, Coffee and Ice SPOONS, Sets of Dessert and Fish FORKS, &c., &c., &c.
Silver Mounted Dressing CASES and Travelling BAGS, JEWEL CASES.
A large and varied Stock of ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.
Gold WATCHES of all kinds, keyless, adjusted to temperature and position, ¼ and ½ quarter and minute repeaters.
Independent Centre Seconds Keyless Minute REPEATERS.
CLOCK WATCHES, all of the highest quality that the Art of Horology is capable of producing.
A large selection of New and Second-hand 2 and 8-day CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, QUADRANTS.
Ritchie's Patent LIQUID COMPASSES, BINNACLES, Mast-head COMPASSES, Patent LOGS, ODOMETERS, Sounding MACHINES, Ditto for Deep Sea.
Board of Trade, Hall, and Aneroid BAROMETERS.
Patent Self-registering BAROMETERS, RAIN GAUGES, Self-registering THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, SALIMOMETERS, Astronomical TELESCOPES,
BINOCULARS,
made especially for night use.
THEODOLITES, Dumpy LEVELS, Surveying STAVES, Measuring CHAINS, Proportional COMPASSES, WHOLES and HALVES, STEAM INDICATORS, Pocket SEXTANTS, PROTRACTORS, PRISMATIC COMPASS, ALTAZAMUTHS, CAMERA LUCIDAS, &c., &c., &c.
Hall, Quarter, and Chime CLOCKS, Marble and Gilt CLOCKS, Travelling, Mignonette, and Boudoir CLOCKS.
MUSICAL BOXES OF ALL SIZES,
European and Chinese Airs,
CHARTS and WORKS on NAVIGATION.
3m 1979 Hongkong, 5th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Property in Hongkong requiring Tenants, are invited to place the same on Registry of
HOUSES, &c., TO LET,
kept by the undersigned.
Those seeking Houses, are invited to inspect the Register, thereby saving time and trouble. A moderate commission charged.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS, &c.,
9, *Hollywood Road, Hongkong.*
tf 1624 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice, that any Merchandise landed from the Steamers of the UNION STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, or from other Steamers consigned to them, will not be covered by Fire Insurance, but all goods so received will be solely at the risk of the Owners of the cargoes thereof, immediately on being [illegible]
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 19[illegible] Hongkong, 1st December, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 3rd day of January, 1874, at noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Cases SHERRY.
" SAUTERNE.
" CHAMPAGNE.
" CLARET.
Scented Ball SOAP.
Olein SOAP.
Table KNIVES.
RAZORS.
LOCKS.
Cloth HOOKS.
CLOCKS.
PURSES.
SAUSAGES.
FOOLSCAP PAPER.
TABLE COVERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Fancy CLOTH, SCARFS, &c.
Also,
An Invoice of Kerosine LAMPS.
And,
By order,—
Sundry Seamen's EFFECTS of the late JAMES McCATLIN, GEORGE KING, THOS. PEAK, and JOHN EDMOND.
&c., &c., &c.,
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
10 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on *FRIDAY,*
the 9th January, at 4.30 P.M., opposite the CITY HALL, unless previously disposed of by Private Sale,—
The following CARRIAGES and HORSES, belonging to
THE LATE JOHN McDOUALL, Esq.:—
A First-class STANHOPE PHAETON, by IVALL & LARGE, London, with appointments for a Single Horse or a pair.
Single and Double HARNESS, Covered and Plated.—
Horse CLOTHING; SADDLES, by Milroy; BRIDLES, &c.
A pair of Handsome Black CARRIAGE HORSES, imported last year from California (Black Hawk Stock,) about 6 years old.
A Four-wheeled American BUGGY, and Double HARNESS for Do.
Also,
The two Ponies (in good condition)
"PRINCE CHARLIE" and
"GRAND DUKE."
A Grey Chinese PONY, and several other HORSES and CARRIAGES.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
30 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1874.

RACING PONIES FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to offer for Sale, the well-known Racing PONIES
"HANDICRAFT" AND
"LITTLE BILLEE."
For further particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
19 Hongkong, 30th December, 1873.

RACING PONIES FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to offer for Sale, the Racing PONIES
"KRUPP" and "FLECHE."
Winners in several races in Foochow and Shanghai. "KRUPP" won a 2-mile race in December, 1872, in Foochow.
For further particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
2113 Hongkong, 30th December, 1873.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ON and after the First of January, 1874, following rates to all stations in Japan (except Nagasaki) will come into force.
FROM HONGKONG:—
For Telegrams of 10 words.....$8.00
For Telegrams of 20 words.....$12.00
For every additional ten words, or fraction of ten.....$6.00
By order,
P. F. SORENSEN,
Superintendent.
tf 2045 Hongkong, 16th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMMENCING with the mail of 8th January, 1874, and until further notice, the Company's Homeward Steamers from Calcutta, in connection with the Mail Steamers from this Port, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1873. [2050

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Intimations.

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVING received additional Stock for the
AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS,
beg to call attention to their well selected assortment of
SILKS,
In all the Newest Shades, for evening and dinner wear.
JACKETS AND MANTELETS,
In Silk, Velvet, Fur, and Cloth, braided and embroidered.
OPERA CLOAKS,
In Cashmere, Crepe de Chene, and Wool.
COSTUMES AND SKIRTS,
In Sateen, Tweed, Serge, and Quilted Satin.
SHAWLS,
In Wool Plaids, Cashmeres, and Llamas.
DRESSING GOWNS,
In Flannels & Cashmeres, of the newest designs.
DRESS MATERIALS,
In Wool Poplins, Merinos, Serges, Velveteens.
WOOL GOODS,
In Clouds, Squares, Scarfs, and Opera Hoods.
FANCY GOODS,
In Lace & Muslin Sets, Ties, Bows, & Romals.
LACES,
In Valenciennes, Brussels, Yak, Cluny, Maltese.
LACE AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS AND SASHES,
In the latest colors and styles for the season.
JET PINS AND TORTOISE-SHELL COMBS,
In all the newest designs for the Hair.
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY,
In LINENS, BLANKETS, Damask CLOTHS, and NAPKINS, Turkish TOWELS and Bath BLANKETS, QUILTS, Toilet COVERS, and ANTIMACASSARS in Lace and Wool.
Also,
A Choice Selection of MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.
BOOTS and SHOES, in Black, Bronze, and Colors.
And,
A good assortment of Gentlemen's SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, Oxford, Regatta, and White Military SHIRTS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES, &c., &c.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
2107 Hongkong, 29th December, 1873.

TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received at this office up to noon of THURSDAY, the 15th of January, 1874, from persons desirous of contracting for the performance of the various branches of Artificers' Work for the War Department at Hongkong, including the Hospital Ship *Mecanee*, Kowloon, with Rifle Ranges, Kellett's Island, Stanley, and the War Department Reserves.
The contract will be in force for a period of three years, viz., from 1st April, 1874, to 31st March, 1877.
The Tenders are to embrace all the several trades, and one uniform rate of per-centage, above or below, the schedule prices must be specified. The printed schedules, with forms of tender, and any information, can be obtained at the Royal Engineer Office, Queen's Road, between the hours of 10 and 3 daily (Sunday excepted) from the 1st January to the 12th January.
A sum of Five Dollars will be charged for each copy of the schedule, which will be refunded to candidates on their returning the schedules to the Royal Engineer Office, clean and uninjured, within one month from the date of issue.
C. K. OLEEVE,
Assistant Controller.
Controller's Office,
Hongkong, 29th December, 1873. [2104

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified, that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the 8th Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid *after that day.*
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
tf 2009 Hongkong, 10th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

BARNES AND COMPANY,
UNDERTAKERS,
213, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
2076 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, a Brokerage of 33⅓ % (Thirty-three and one-third per cent.) upon the Premia ON ALL INSURANCES, in lieu of 10 % heretofore allowed, will be granted to insurers in the above-named Company.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1786 Hongkong, 29th October, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days } of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month } do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... } do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, } of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month } do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } do. do.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } per cent
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1868.

Intimations.

TENDERS for REPAIRING SAILS and RIGGING of German bark *Ta-Lee*, will be received at the Office of the undersigned until THIS DAY, the 3rd January, 1874, at noon.
For particulars, apply to Capt. HOFFMANN, on board, or to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Agents.
2d 2 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

BAKER & CO.

BEG most respectfully to announce that they have now on view a
CHOICE SELECTION
OF
NEW GOODS,
for the present season, which have been selected from the Principal Markets of Europe, and are of the newest and most
FASHIONABLE STYLES.

DRESS MAKING AND MILLINERY,
executed with the utmost care, and in the most
ELEGANT STYLES.

BAKER & CO.,
COURT DRESS MAKERS & MILLINERS,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.
tf 11 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

MAN LEE & Co.,
ELECTROTYPERS, GILDERS, AND
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
CANAL ROAD,
OPPOSITE SHAMEEN,
(West of the Canton Printing Office,)
CANTON.
All kinds of Gilding and Silvering done by the Electrotyping process, so as to resemble the solid articles. Brass and Copper Spoons, Forks, Plates, &c., may be gilded or silvered in a short time, at reasonable terms.
1m 8 Canton, 1st January, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a statement of accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Director and Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
24d 2091 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 16th day of January next, both days included.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

NOTICE.

THE Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on THURSDAY, the 29th January, 1874, at 3.30 P.M.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 29th January, 1874, inclusive.
By order,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
48d 2021 Hongkong, 13th December, 1873.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th January, 1874, both days inclusive.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
29d 2044 Hongkong, 17th December, 1873.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %), will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.
By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at Amoy for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks by first-class steamers and sailing vessels.
DODD & Co.
3m 1897 Amoy, 14th November, 1873.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THE Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1[illegible]

Intimations.

FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"ASIA"
will be despatched as above at 5 P.M. THIS DAY, the 3rd inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.,
Agents.
28 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAKAO.

THE Steamship
"HAI-LOONG,"
Captain Abbott, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at 8 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
29 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1874.

THE CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Company's Steamer
"VASCO DE GAMA,"
2,800 tons Register, Captain J. F. Rice, will leave on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M., for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to San Francisco, principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and Atlantic lines of Steamers.
At New York, Passengers have a selection of various lines of Steamers to Europe.
This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars, as to Passage or Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
31 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1874.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, GALLE, BOMBAY,
(Calling at PENANG if inducement offers.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"COLUMBIAN"
will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at noon.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874. [123 25

TO LET.

BELMONT LODGE, at present in the occupation of W. V. Drummond.
Possession from 1st February next.
Apply to G. [illegible]
1m 26 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances [illegible]
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, [illegible] either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. allowed.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO EX O. S. S. CO.'S S. S. SHEKEDON AND *DEUCALION*, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the undersigned not

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, will be published as early as practicable after the close of the current year.

It will be compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao ..... Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow ..... " QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy ..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow ..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Ningpo ..... " BRIDGE & Co.
Shanghai ..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
" ..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports ..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang ..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking ..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki ..... THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka ..... THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama ..... Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" ..... Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila ..... Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore ..... *Straits Times* Office.
London ..... Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" ..... GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" ..... Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco ..... Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

Hongkong, December, 1873.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 3RD, 1874.

We are not inclined to place any overweening confidence in the proclamation which has been issued at Macao with reference to the suppression of the coolie traffic, and are disposed to suspend any judgment upon the matter until the three months, within which it is to be carried out, have elapsed. The proclamation is vague in its terms, and is evidently dependent upon the measures to be adopted for its carrying out. The coolie emigration as conducted is to be put down, but as to how to be done, or what steps are to be taken to regulate emigration for the future, the proclamation is entirely silent. We, upon a little consideration, may see that the force of the present measure depends upon the future of the coolie traffic at Macao, and that this must depend upon the latter point. Granted that the proclamation is carried out so far as the coolie traffic is concerned—what will be the operation of all kinds to be put in its place? We presume this is a question to expect, as it would be one to which the most sanguine would hardly anticipate. What, therefore, is likely to ensue is that some regulations will be promulgated within the next three months, and it will be a matter of considerable interest whether they will be very different from those of the numerous regulations which have been from time to time promulgated on the same subject, and which have unfortunately proved hitherto to be dead letters.

It has not been denied by the strongest opponents of the coolie traffic as conducted at Macao, that the regulations with regard to it have been as good as it seems possible to devise, but the difficulty has always been in carrying them out. If all emigration is not to be put down at Macao, what measures will be taken for the future to prevent the corruption of petty officials, and the malpractices on the part of the native coolie brokers, which have hitherto been the mainspring of all the abuses? It is upon this point that the future of emigration from Macao must depend, and unless the effect of the proclamation is to be the total suppression of all emigration from the Colony we shall look with much interest to the answer to this question.

It is possible that some scheme may be devised by which emigration may be carried on under suitable conditions, but to judge by past experience this appears to be scarcely likely. It cannot be concluded that such is necessarily be the case from what can be done at Canton, where the Chinese at the latter place are under the control of their own authorities, who are able to manage matters of this kind far better than can be done by foreigners. Taking the difficulties which must always exist in a small Colony in managing a Chinese population into account, we are justified in doubting whether any system will permanently ameliorate emigration from Macao, and if this is the fact, nothing short of a total suppression of the coolie traffic will suffice. If this is really what is intended, the congratulations which have been indulged in, and the high praise showered on Governor JANUARIO will be justified; but if not, it is to be feared that only some temporary measure of improvement will be introduced, and before long matters will be found sliding back into the old grooves.

H.E. Governor JANUARIO is, it is stated, to leave the Colony in March next, and such being the case the new Governor will arrive just at the very time when the new *régime* should come in. He will, of course, be at liberty to differ with his predecessor, and may not improbably decide to allow emigration upon improved conditions. It is, of course a certain amount of *kudos* for the present Governor to have issued a proclamation suppressing the coolie traffic, but, if matters turned out as above suggested, the affair would after all not lead to any great improvement, if indeed to any, upon what has been in existence hitherto. We hope, of course, for the best, but we think those who have watched the marvellous working of matters of this description at Macao, will agree that results above suggested are by no means improbable to prove all that will be ultimately derived from a measure which, on the surface, has so satisfactory an appearance.

At the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. A. Newton, and Mr. H. S. Geary, failed to appear to answer to their names on the jury list in the trial for piracy and murder. In response to a second summons, they appeared at four o'clock, and, having been sworn, stated in reply to his Lordship, that they had intended to be present at ten o'clock, but that they had been so engrossed in business that they forgot the summons. His Lordship said he was quite prepared to take it that they had been so much taken up with their duties as to forget any obligation of that court. He would not impose a fine, under the circumstances, but plainly stated that this must not be taken as a precedent.

We regret to state that telegraphic communication between Amoy and Shanghai, is again interrupted.

The *Lombardy*, bringing the next English Mail, left Singapore for Hongkong on the morning of Wednesday, the 31st December.

We are informed that at the eleven o'clock service to-morrow, at the Cathedral, the Rev. Mr. Kidd proposes giving a series of facts and statistics with regard to Church work in Hongkong, which, we believe, will be of interest, not only to the members of that congregation, but to the public in general.

An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Magistracy, on the body of Tong-a-hoi, the Chinawoman who was found recently in the Harbour. Dr. Wharry, the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, gave medical testimony, which showed that the unfortunate woman had been fearfully cut in the face and neck. It was not certain that death would have resulted from the wounds, but it was probable that had she not been thrown into the water and so drowned, the wounds alone would have caused death. She was identified as a beggar, and a widow. Nothing was elicited to throw further light upon the matter, but a woman, named Chun-a-ng, stated that she saw the boat, in which deceased was, lashed by a tow line on to the stern of a junk. The inquest was adjourned, with a view, if possible, of discovering this junk.

SUPREME COURT.

2nd January.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

Shek-fook-tak, a boatman, was charged with piracy and murder.

The following gentlemen comprised the jury: E. R. Belilios, J. F. Cordes, Thomas Howard, Geo. F. Heard, A. Joost, A. Eimbeke, and O. H. Burrows.

The acting Attorney-General, Mr. Hayllar, prosecuted, and Mr. Handley defended the prisoner.

Mr. Hayllar, in opening, briefly narrated the case. The junk Kun-tak-tai, which was attacked, left Hongkong for Cap-shi on the 30th November last, with 19 men on board, four of whom were passengers. She had a cargo of cotton, beans, &c. On the 4th December, she was off a place called San-ui, when one Hakow and two other boats approached and fired on them. The night was very clear, and when about seven miles from shore, the men in the boats boarded the junk, stabbed three of the crew, and threw them overboard. Four of the other men jumped overboard, and the remainder of the crew and passengers concealed themselves in various parts of the junk. The master of the boat recognised prisoner among the pirates. After they had taken what they wanted of the cargo they scuttled the junk and left her to her fate. The men were subsequently taken off by a fishing boat. Prisoner had been apprehended at the village of Yow-mah-tee, near Hongkong, where he resides, and had been identified by several of the crew of the junk. Prisoner was well-known to the master of the junk, as he had acted as steersman ten months before. Some goods had been found in prisoner's possession, which would afford extraordinary corroborative testimony.

Ko-yee-fook, master of the junk said: I generally carried cotton from Hongkong to Cap-shi on the East Coast. Prisoner was employed in my boat for ten months, from November, 1872, to October, 1873, as steersman. On the 30th of November last, I obtained clearance from this port to Cap-shi. We had 19 men all told on board, four of whom were passengers. We had a cargo of 135 bales of cotton, 300 piculs of yellow beans, and 10 bales of shirtings, and some balls of opium, the total value being about $5,000. On the 4th December, we were off San-mui, about one day's sail with fair wind, from this port. We were then near a small island. It was a clear moonlight night, and about nine o'clock I saw three boats approaching. The first was a Hakow boat, the other boats were drag boats. They were following us, and when I first saw them they were about 100 cavids off. We had some suspicion of them, but before we could come to any conclusion, we were fired on by a cannon from the Hakow boat. We concluded that the option was on us from the Hakow boat, and one of the drag boats. We returned fire with muskets. From the time I first saw the three boats after us until the first shot was fired was about two hours. We were about three miles from land, and on the boats coming close upon us they threw stink pots from the Hakow boats, which burnt several of the men, and set fire to the cotton on deck. When the Hakow boat was alongside, I recognised prisoner as the steersman of the boat. I heard him give orders to the men to board our junk. Four men named Yung-a-ku, Lam-a-fat, Low-a-kwi, and Kow-a-kap, jumped overboard, and I never saw them again. The pirates, about 20, came on board our boat from the Hakow boat, armed with pikes, three-pronged spears, pistols, and swords. They speared down three of our men, Shak-tim-yep, the steersman, Low-pee-ching, and A-yum, and they were afterwards thrown overboard by the pirates. I then went into the fore part of the boat and covered myself with a coil of rope. I could still see what was going on. The pirates continued to sail our boat away from the land, and the three pirate boats kept company for two hours. The burning cotton was thrown overboard, and they put the rest of it into their own boats. They removed nearly all our cargo, and then they scuttled our boat, which began to sink. The pirates then left, sailing in a south-west direction. This was about three o'clock in the morning, and we were out of sight of land. We all remained on board, and about five o'clock a fishing boat came alongside, and took us off. I reached Hongkong on the 11th December, but had reported the affair previously to the Chinese Authorities at Kit-shak. The prisoner was in custody when I arrived here. Before I started from Hongkong I got my rice from the Ching-lung shop here. The bag produced, which has on it the Ching-lung name, is similar to one I received with rice.

Mr. Handle, in his cross-examination, elicited that witness knew nothing against prisoner before this. His testimony respecting his identification of prisoner when the boats came alongside remained unshaken.

Ho-a-fook, said he was a seaman on board the junk, on the 30th November. He knew the prisoner, and was formerly employed with him on board the junk. He corroborated last witness respecting the approach of the pirate boats on the night in question, and the boarding of the junk. He recognised the prisoner steering the Hakow boat about ten feet from him. He was quite positive prisoner was the man he saw, and heard him give orders for the pirates to board the junk. Witness substantiated the master's statement as to the conduct of the pirates when on board the junk, and the subsequent rescue of the crew. He identified the rice bag produced by a hole in it, through which the rice was running, when it was brought on board.

Cross-examined by Mr. Handley: He first recognised prisoner when he was giving orders to board the junk. He was not muffled up nor had he anything on his head. Witness went into the forehold but none of the pirates came there. When he reached Hongkong, he reported the occurrence at the Central police-station. He had got rice from the chandler's shop on the credit of his master, who had debited him with the price against his wages. The rice was generally in a mat bag.

By the Court: The bag produced was brought to the junk full of rice on the 30th November. Saw the hole in it as they were moving it below. He tied up the hole at the same time. He last saw the bag on board the day the pirates attacked them. He had no doubt about the identity of the bag.

Kwock-yune-shing, another of the seamen of the *Kum-tak-tai*, said that he identified the prisoner as the steersman of the Hakow boat. On his return to Hongkong he went with his master to Yow-mah-tee, reported the matter to the Chinese authorities, and subsequently pointed out the prisoner's boat to Inspector Batten. The piece of cloth produced was found on that boat, and it was similar to a piece which he had in the junk on the 4th December. They had four powder flasks on board the junk similar to the one produced, which was found on prisoner. Witness, in cross-examination, identified the rice bag by the Ching-lung mark on it.

By the Court: Saw prisoner on board the boat in which the things were found, when he was employed on the junk.

Chan-a-ching, junk clearance clerk at the Harbour Master's office, Hongkong, said the *Kum-tak-tai* left on the 30th November. She had 30 balls of opium and 600 piculs general cargo on board.

Woo-a-chung said he was a trader of Cup-oui, and was a passenger on board the *Kum-tak-tai*, when she was attacked by pirates. He identified prisoner as steersman on one of the boats. He was close to him, and was quite sure of his identity. Had seen him in Hongkong on previous occasions. Had been shown him at the gaol among a number of others, and picked him out as one of the pirates, without any assistance either before or at the time.

Sak-a-yow said he was a fisherman, and owned a junk. On the morning of the 5th December, he saw the forecastle of a boat on fire, and he went to it and took 12 persons off. Four of these were present in court.

Inspector Batten, stationed at British Kowloon, said that on the 9th December he received a written communication from the mandarin of Kowloon. In consequence of that he directed inquiries, and went to a shop, No. 54, Yow-mate, and there apprehended the prisoner, who was smoking opium. Received further information and went to a small boat and searched it. Found the bag, flask, boxes, clock, and the pair of swords now produced. Took last witness up to gaol, and he picked prisoner from amongst eleven others.

Leong-a-choy, a boatwoman, was produced by the prosecution, but was not examined by Mr. Hayllar. In cross-examination she said she plied her boat at West Point. Knew prisoner, and saw him last on board his boat on the 7th Dec.

Chung-a-yow, master of the Ching-lung chandler's shop was also cross-examined by Mr. Handley. He spoke to supplying the junk with rice, but said he did not know prisoner.

This closed the case for the Crown, and,

Mr. Handley having stated that he had no witnesses to call, then addressed the jury for the defence. He said it would be remarked no doubt at the outset, that he had no witnesses to call for the defence. But it was well known that Chinese witnesses were most reluctant to come forward in such cases, because if they were asked to give evidence, they were afraid of the consequences either from one side or the other. He had, therefore, thought it much better to allow the case to stand on its merits, and on the doubt and uncertainty which had been manifested by the prosecution. As they probably knew, the prisoner's mouth was closed, and he could give no version of the matter, neither could his wife come forward in his favour. The facts of the case, no doubt, seemed to be that the junk had been attacked on the date stated, but there were a great many discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses. Considering the position of the boats, the witnesses must at least have been twenty yards distant from the prisoner. This all showed that they could not have been so very certain about the prisoner as they came to make out. Some of them had said that the prisoner had not left the tiller at all, while another man had said that he did leave it. But was it at all likely that he should do so when they were almost alongside, and their boats sailing before the wind. The passenger witness had said that he was forward all the time of the attack, and that he subsequently went and hid himself. He could not have seen much. The others were fighting, and their attention, therefore, must have been fully occupied, and they could not have paid any attention to a man who was merely steering. Again, the witnesses had stated that prisoner had no hat, but was it not likely that at this season of the year, the Chinamen on these boats would have been wearing some sort of a hat, and been well muffled up. But the witnesses knew this would make the identification far more difficult, and, of course, they had all come forward, and sworn that he was undoubtedly the man. Besides, the prisoner, had he been there, must have known that he would be recognised, seeing that he had been employed on the same junk before, and he surely would have taken care to have kept out of sight. They had said quite the contrary, and, under the circumstances, with the general excitement that must have been on board, was it likely they could have made so certain of the man as they say they did do? The prisoner was seen by last witness on board his own boat at West Point, on the 7th December, two days after the occurrence, while the witnesses took three days to reach Hongkong again. But was it not most improbable, if prisoner were guilty, that he would come straight back to Hongkong, which the junk had just left, and where the cargo would have been so easily recognised again? There was much heard, but little they were told a case to convict on. It was said that there was about $5,000, but the prosecution had only produced some boxes, a pair of swords, a powder flask, and a piece of blue cloth, which any China man might have, and which it was impossible to swear to. Respecting the rice bag, it was absurd for a witness, who admitted he could not read, to swear to it, because there was a hole in it. As for the powder flask, every gentleman, who was anything of a sportsman, knew that thousands of these were sent out here. They were thrown on the streets when done with, and it was absurd to swear that that particular flask had been taken from the junk. Besides, the master had not mentioned the flask at all, and he was the man who was supposed to own it. He (Mr. Handley) thought the identification of the articles produced must be thrown aside at once as useless. Now, in cases of this sort, if there was the slightest doubt in the minds of the jury, they were bound to give prisoner the benefit of it. But they were not certain that murder had been committed at all. An eminent judge had laid it down that they ought not to convict for murder unless the body was seen, or unless most positive proof was brought forward that a man had been killed. The Chinese, it was well-known, were good swimmers, and those who jumped overboard might have been picked up by a boat, or have swum ashore; and regarding those who, it was said were wounded, cold water might have stopped the hæmorrhage, and they, too, might now be alive and well. At all events they could not convict prisoner of the murder of the four men who had jumped overboard, because if they had stopped on board it did not at all follow that they should have been killed. Referring again to the question of identity, Mr. Handley mentioned the case of Dr. Hessel, in the Coram-street murder, in London. Witnesses had sworn most positively, under favourable circumstances, to that gentleman's guilt, and yet it had turned out that he was perfectly innocent. In the case they were now considering, the witnesses had sworn to prisoner's identity when they must have been in a great fright, and surrounded with smoke. He thought it was impossible for them to do that, and it would be impossible for the jury to find a verdict of guilty. Then there was the identification at the Police Station, which he considered was worth nothing at all. The witnesses who had gone there all knew prisoner before; if they had been strangers to him, and picked him out, it might have been worth something, but this was not the case, and there was no strength in it in the least. Bearing in mind all these doubtful circumstances, and that it was better that ten guilty men might escape than one innocent man suffer, he thought the jury would all agree in returning a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship then summed up the case to the Jury. He observed that it was a principle of law that a murder could not be charged if the body was not found, but that this would not of necessity apply, in a case of piracy, where the body of the deceased was buried in the depths of the sea. The prisoner was stated, in the evidence, to have been at the helm when the attack was made—of which latter circumstance there was no doubt. It was important for the Jury to bear in mind that to render the accused guilty of murder, it was not necessary that he should actually have taken a part in the piratical attack. If he was with the others on the boat with a common felonious intent, and death was the result of the attempt, he was guilty of murder. The law went so far that if a man entering a room with felonious intent so terrified a person in it, that he jumped out of the window and killed himself, the man so entering the room is guilty of a murder. Mr. Handley, the prisoner's counsel, had discreetly abstained from suggesting a topic often raised, namely that the witnesses might have an animus against the prisoner, and it was to be borne in mind that there were four witnesses, one of whom was a trader, not likely to be in any way so influenced. The same remark applied also to the question of identification—all the witnesses being clear upon the individuality of the prisoner.

His Lordship then said he would read the evidence over to the jury, if they desired it, urging upon them the importance of the case, and the desirability of their hearing it should they have a doubt on any of the points.

The jury said that they had fully mastered all the points in the evidence, and accordingly retired.

They returned in about twenty minutes, and said that they could not agree upon their verdict.

His Lordship said he doubted if he could accept a return of such a verdict in a case of murder. He was bound to use every effort to induce them, if possible, to come to a unanimous verdict. He would accordingly read the evidence over to them, and ask them to retire again. He did so, and

The jury again retired. After an absence of about half an hour they re-entered the court, and the foreman stated that six of their number had found a verdict of guilty, but that one was in favour of not guilty, and that they could not agree.

His Lordship said it was one of those cases in which he was placed in a most painful position, and instanced a case in England, where the judge had been the subject of much animadversion because he had discharged a jury who, after having been locked up for five hours, could not agree. He (His Lordship) said he could not discharge them, even though it was Saturday night, till they agreed. They must again retire, and he would give them half-an-hour to come to a unanimous decision.

After retiring again, the jury once more took their seats, and returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

His Lordship then, attired in the black cap, passed sentence of death on the prisoner.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

2nd January.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

STREET GAMBLING.

Chinese constable Tam-a-chee, No. 227, charged a coolie, named Lew-a-chun, with others not in custody, with gambling on the pathway in Webster's Bazaar, at 8 a.m. on the 2nd instant.

Defendant, who denied the charge, was sent to seven days' hard labour.

AN OBSTREPEROUS MAN.

European constable No. 90 charged James Mack, a seaman, on board the U.S.S. *Iroquois*, with being drunk at 9 p.m. on the 1st instant, and assaulting the passengers in the street, also with assaulting him (complainant), tearing the clothes off his back, and causing him in the scuffle to lose a gold ring off his finger valued $8.

Complainant said the uniform coat was so torn up as to be past mending, the pieces being lost.

Defendant said he was too drunk to know anything of the occurrence.

P. C. No. 21, who came to the complainant's assistance, he being on duty at the Sing Ping Theatre, corroborated the evidence of complainant, and added that he was also knocked down three times, by the defendant, on the road to station.

Defendant was fined $5, for being drunk, and for the assault on all parties, and ordered to pay $4 to the Police authorities for the destruction of the constable's coat, in default 21 days' hard labour.

Complainant asked his Worship whether the defendant could not be called on to make recompense to him for the loss of his gold ring?

His Worship said he was afraid he could not be recouped for loss of a ring. However he would see into the matter afterwards.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD WEATHER.

Chinese constable No. 240, charged a coolie named Chun-a-ng with, at 1 p.m. on the new Year's day, deliberately going up to a stall owned by a hawker of cakes, and snatching up two hundred cash.

Defendant said he was very poor, hungry, and cold, and seeing the hawker had four hundred cash on his stall took two hundred.

The constable said that the complainant, the master of the stall, had not come to Court to press the charge.

His Worship ordered, in the event of the hawker not putting in an appearance to claim the two mace of cash, that it be put in the poor box, and the defendant who was recognised as having been in gaol before, was sent to one month's hard labour.

A DANGEROUS PROCEEDING.

Chair coolie No. 683, charged a coloured seaman named Troxed, who spoke the French language only, with refusal to pay chair hire, but said he did not properly claim payment from the defendant, he being too drunk to know anything. The master of a public house hired the chair, and told him to take the defendant down to the Praya side and put him into a boat, but the defendant being too drunk to get in a boat, he brought him to the Police-station.

His Worship sent for the Publican, and a Chinese interpreter, and severely reprimanded him, remarking that there were several complaints of late of Publicans, after men got drunk in their houses, putting them in chairs, and sending them to boats, not caring whether the seamen got drowned or not.

Inspector Grey said in most all cases where chair coolies brought up drunken seamen, the chair coolies have said publicans have put them into their chairs. This man Fernandes he considered not a fit man to hold a licence.

His Worship ordered the publican to pay the chair coolie 20 cents, and cautioned him for the future, if he wished to hold his licence this year.

Defendant was discharged.

DISPUTED OWNERSHIP.

Ng-ping-yow, a small fishing trader, charged a woman with whom he had been cohabiting for three years, with taking a bed quilt, a quantity of clothing and utensils he had bought and placed in a small boat.

Complainant said three years ago he was a stall keeper at Yow-mah-tee, when he became acquainted with the defendant, and shortly after he purchased a boat, and ran the ferry over to Yow-mah-tee and Hongkong. The defendant complained that the work was too hard for her; and he purchased a small sampan, and furnished it for her to live in. In course of time the Steam Ferry boats began to run, and run him off the line. He then sold his boat to fishermen, and went in a trading vessel. On his return on the 27th ulto. he found the defendant had taken everything out of the boat, leaving it empty, and gone to live with another. He admitted he purchased the clothes and other things for the defendant for her comfort, and gave them to her, but not for her to take away.

Defendant said the things were to her own order, paid for by the complainant, who would have her to live with him. She did not wish to do so, as she was married, and her husband had since returned and gone away.

Defendant was discharged.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

2nd January.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "COLUMBIAN."

G. A. Crammer, chief officer on board the British steamer *Columbian*, charged Domingo Silva, cook on board, with being drunk and disorderly on the 1st instant.

Defendant stoutly denied the charge, but was fined two dollars, in default two days' imprisonment.

THE "VASCO DE GAMA."

J. F. Rice, master of the British steamer *Vasco da Gama*, charged five firemen on board, named Maurice Keating, Henrick Tessmer, Henry Bath, Robert Padley, and William Handley, the first with absenting himself without leave, and with insubordination; the second, third, and fourth, with refusal of duty; and the fifth with going on shore without leave.

Complainant said first defendant was one of twelve men who had absented themselves, without leave, at Singapore. He absented himself 24 hours. He was brought on board at 6.30 a.m., on the 24th ultimo, and the vessel left Singapore at 8 a.m. On the 1st instant, in this port, at 9 a.m., the chief engineer reported him for not going on with his work. He ordered first defendant to his work, but he went to it very reluctantly. The second, third, and fourth defendants refused duty. The second defendant refused to the chief engineer, and the third and fourth defendants refused to work by his orders. They gave no reason. The fifth defendant went on shore without leave, on the 1st instant. He had had a good deal of trouble with the whole of the defendants.

William Hall, chief engineer, said the first defendant went on shore at Singapore, without leave, and was brought on board by the police, two hours before the vessel sailed. On the 1st instant, the first defendant was very insubordinate, and talked to him in a very improper manner. He subsequently went to his work. On the 1st instant he sent four times to second defendant for him to go to his work, but he did not go, nor did he go the whole of the day. The third defendant likewise did not work all day. The fifth defendant went on shore on the 31st ultimo without leave, and did not return till the morning of the 2nd instant.

The first defendant said he had to go on shore at Singapore, and he denied being in mutiny.

Second defendant said he had no opportunity to go to his work.

Third defendant said the reason why he refused to work, was because he was to be paid off, and he was given into the custody of the police at 10 a.m.

Fourth defendant said he got up when he was called, and went to bed again.

Fifth defendant admitted he went on shore without leave.

The first defendant was ordered to forfeit four days' pay. Second, third, and fourth defendants ordered to forfeit two days' pay each, and the fifth defendant ordered to forfeit six days' pay.

INCIDENTS OF A JOURNEY FROM HANKOW TO SZECHUEN.

(Continued.)

On the fifth day from Ichang, we passed several rapids caused by vast piles of boulders and stones stretching out into the river, and appearing as though washed up by the water like so much land. The Niu-kan gorge shortly afterwards appeared to us in all its rugged and precipitous grandeur. Its name, derived from a stalactite formation hanging from a cliff, when translated is not romantic. Imagination has conjured the formation into the resemblance of a cow's liver, which is the equivalent of Niu-kan or Liu-kan. The report of a rifle reverberated along the cliffs for a few moments like a discharge of musketry, and at another time was echoed back sharply from shore to shore. Our study of acoustics was, however, interrupted by the captain expressing his fears that the concussion of the air might loosen some rocks above us and endanger the boat, while some of the crew repeated to us old fables about the custom the apes have of resenting the disturbance of their rest by throwing down stones on the offenders. They all cling to the pleasing fancy that there are some very large monkeys or apes in the mountains, and swear to the fact of having seen them let themselves down precipitous places by forming themselves into a ladder to descend by to the water. This has always, however, been seen at night when darkness has allowed them to conjure up to their minds the realization of facts that no doubt happened ages ago. We were shown three holes close together in the rock, from which issued once water of three different gravities. One floated tea leaves, another sustained them half-way, and in the third they sunk to the bottom.

Another day took us past the Meetong Gorge, which is very striking in the precipitousness of its mountains, but unfortunately more so for its almost total absence of a tracking way or even standing places to pull from. At the Yeh Rapid, the next day, we were detained six hours waiting the passage of a crowd of junks and boats that had arrived before us. Girls came down from a village above, carrying on their backs panniers of chesnuts, walnuts, &c., &c., and found a good market amongst the boatmen. A neighbouring hill was pierced with old coal shafts, while below another view of fuel was presented, in a large sand bank about 20 feet high, the precipitous side of which was being scraped down by a crowd of children for pieces of wood worked round like pebbles by the action of the sandy current. Further delay was caused by having to cross the river twice; and on one occasion, by missing the backwater we crossed to make, losing in a few minutes the hard earned progress of hours. Better walking relaxation was now afforded us on shore, by the high road to Chungking winding along high up in the hills; and food for reflection furnished by the fact of how often good results from evil. The evil in question was the massacre some years ago of above 100 priests and native christians far away in Szechuen, and the resulting good was the road we were walking on. Li Hung-chang had to go to Szechuen to enquire into the matter, and it was happily not known by the mandarins along the road from Ichang to Chungkiang, whether he would go by land or water. The doubt eventually caused them to make the road, which however proved useful to the wrong parties, viz., the people, Li Hung-chang having gone by water.

Towards the open straggling town of Patung, the hills became a little more open. Along the Chungking road, most of the people who crowd round to see us as we pass are men with their arms blackened by their occupation of making coal balls. They are quiet and civil, and are fortunately more taken up with examining the curly black hair and long ears of my retriever dog, than they are with me, who, speaking to their surprise their own language, do not appear quite so barbarous as they would have [illegible] that I was other than a Cantonese being, excepting my clothes, so like any other man. The fact of speaking Chinese sustained them in this opinion, the idea of studying to speak a language never having arisen or been proposed to their mind. Moa-pi-qua-tz (fur coat) was the general exclamation following the track of my dog's steps. The native dogs all trooped out, with a warlike attitude that subsided as soon as they saw the superior respectability and undisturbed air of the foreign dog. One old priest of 75 years of age pronounced him to be a ten thousand tael jewel, but cared little about the foreign owner because he had seen that tribe of men before wearing turbans, &c., as we found, bearing tribute from one of the Western tribes to Peking. The old man's little temple nestled under the deep shade of one of the noted Szechuen hwang-pi-to trees, which always shed their magnolia-like leaves in the same month of the year as they are planted, whether it be summer or winter. It is of the fig species, and resembles the banian of Canton. An enquiry about how near to his temple the water rose to in the memorable Szechuen flood of 1870, awoke slumbering remembrances of an eventful scene of his life; and he immediately burst forth with a vivid pourtrayal of the water rushing round the hill ahead, rising foot by foot and edging through the trees planted below his temple. He pointed out a straggling line of houses built above the usual high water level, and described how a similar line on the same spot was washed away before his eyes; and how he knew from the amount of debris sweeping past that a similar scene was being enacted along the whole course of the River. A very melancholy occurrence happened while passing the Ta-pa-tow Rapid. A large deep whirlpool excited our anxiety by appearing within 20 feet of the boat. The current was very swift, and even our prophetic gun could render no assistance towards regaining lost momentum. We then noticed a small cargo boat with a crew of about 15 men sweeping down with the stream, and a moment after were horrified to see her caught in the whirl of water, turn over and disappear, men, boat, cargo and all. Our own position at the time was critical. The bamboo hawsers creaked at their fastenings, the drum gave the lively tatto, the trackers groaned, the crew shouted, and before an eye or hand could be released from the emergencies of the moment, a swift current had carried the scene of the catastrophe out of sight round a projecting rock. Our woopan was ahead, and we were helpless to give assistance even if it had been of use, but we heard afterwards that, beyond that momentary appearance of one or two struggling men, nothing more was seen of the unfortunate boat and crew. At Patung, noted only for its potato and coal ball trade, the lady proprietress of our boat laid in a supply of the latter from a little impudent laughing boy; and the fact of his being an old friend and her obtaining them for old acquaintance sake at a cheaper price, appeared to afford her great satisfaction. The younger members of her family, a little boy and girl, landed in the evening and disported themselves on a large sandbank.

At the entrance of the Wu-shan Gorge, the Fung-wang temple hung over its cliff-like gates. A flight of stone steps led up to its site on the top of a spur of the mountain, and the priest in charge of the bell and relics solicited us to enter and take a seat. Sitting on the rains we considered ourselves inside, and in a few moments afterwards he discovered the object of his civility by appearing with a volume carefully wrapped up, which informed us that the temple had been built by a High-yuen Mandarin in thanksgiving for the merciful interposition of the Gods in saving his life when shipwrecked at the rapid below; and that, having been destroyed by the flood of 1870, visitors were requested to append their names to a list of subscriptions already started for its reconstruction. As a precedent of foreign subscriptions he produced an *Illustrated London News* picture of the s. s. *Egypt*, the humble offering of some English visitor, but gave us to understand that that picture would last a long time, and that money on this occasion would be more acceptable.

Our journey of 22 miles between the steep mountains of the Wu-shan Gorge occupied us 3 days. Houses with their surroundings of rocky, steep little fields, and plantations of wood oil trees were to be seen perched high above us often distant from each other only a stone's throw, and yet are effectually separated by precipitous strata of the rock as though by miles of road. A distressing accident that occurred in this Gorge, was partly the cause of our slow progress. On returning one evening from a swim in a quiet bay, we heard one single cry of distress from a man in the water, and the response of our woopan men, who had already moored for the night inside our boat, was that assistance was coming and not to get flurried. It took some time to unmoor, and the poor man, whose strength was exhausted in struggling to get at the rudder of our boat, was caught by an eddy, and in the glimmering twilight carried at once out of sight into the eddying current. The woopan was a long time away, but could not even see a trace of him; on their return afterwards in the dark, empty-handed, no further confirmation of death was considered necessary, and the lady-owner proceeded immediately to send three men on shore to burn paper money for his benefit in the next world. The men crawled up the rocks by the light of torches, and selected an imposing position for the ceremony on the top of a high square solid block of stone. The flame of the burning paper illuminated the surrounding rocks, and cast a lurid glare on the dark faces of three grinning officiators.

The next day the crew availed of the accident to rest half the day at the quaint little village of Nan-mo-yuen, under the excuse of having proper prayers read at a Joss-house, and to give the captain an opportunity to buy the customary amount of pork offerings, the eating of which appeared to be the principal ceremony gone through towards benefiting by it the new voyager of the next world. A stroll up the hill took me through a beautiful grove of cypress trees and grotto-like lime-stone formations stocked with ferns, creepers, and a multitude of wild plants and flowers. The village on the right occupied two sides of a mountain stream, the houses peering out from between pomelos and orange trees glistening with their abundant crop of golden-coloured fruit. Two mouldering, moss covered bridges spanned the stream, on each side of which clusters of the drooping bamboo were seen bending over, and connected by masses of luxuriant creepers. A few fine forest trees flanked the scene, while the customary thick-foliaged joss-house tree stood out as sentry over all, in the most commanding position of the village. Inquisitive dogs and dirty villagers peering down at us from successive terraces as we ascended, were refined into picturesqueness by the brightness shed over the scene by a blue sky and shining sun; even the placid out-stretched pig eyeing us lazily as we passed, appeared scarcely unnecessary as giving a colour of repose to the picture. On turning to descend, opposite, through the trees, could be discerned the stern cliffs of the River Gorge, rising perpendicularly from the narrow looking current of discolored water; the monotonous chant of the junk men as they were carried past, resounding cheerily amongst the rocks.—*Daily News.*

TORN CHECKS.

(To the Editor of the "Times.")

Sir,—Attending, as I do, to the correspondence of a large manufactory, some thousands of checks yearly pass through my hands. I notice, at times, that some are torn and joined again. The other day, I, myself, in the hurry of getting through a heavy post, tore one in half, separating the half with the signature from the half with the amount for which the check was drawn. I joined the halves with the edge of a sheet of penny postage stamps, and the check was then paid in to our bankers. I want to know what is to prevent me putting a blank check under a filled up one, and then tearing the two together, so making a corresponding rent in both, then filling up the blank half for a much larger amount than the original sum, and then joining it to the properly signed half, especially as it is a custom for a clerk to write out a check and his master merely to sign it. I merely write for information, and to stop the stealing of the steed.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A MANUFACTURER.

November 12th.

SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.

A German pharmaceutical journal gives an account of the Echises plant, which has attracted considerable attention at the Vienna Exposition, where specimens were exhibited. It is described as growing abundantly in some sections of the Philippine Islands, and the [illegible] the name of Dita, as a remedy against all kinds of fevers. It is also called, or rather the hygroscopic bitter principle obtained from it, Ditain. Professor Xima, a Spaniard, and chief physician of the province of Manila, has experimented with it in the hospitals under his care, and found that ditain is not only a perfect substitute for quinine, but also that in its use the frequently unpleasant after effects of quinine are avoided. It is administered in the same manner and doses as quinine, and it is perfectly certain in its effect. It is also remarkably efficient as a tonic. Ditain may be prepared in the same way as quinine. The bark yields about two per cent. of ditain. A single tree yields a large quantity of bark, without its growth being affected. It is believed that the article, in its prepared state, may be produced at about half the price of quinine.

THE TICHBORNE CASE AND LAW REFORM.

(Examiner.)

Sir,—I am glad to find, on returning to England after a few months' absence, that the Tichborne case is still dragging its slow length along, and that it is likely to do so for several months yet; so that the judges and jurymen who have already lost their autumn vacation will certainly lose their Christmas holidays also.

The expense of this case to Government was estimated some months ago at £200,000; and if to this sum we add the cost to private persons of these and the former proceedings, together with the salaries of judges and officials, and loss of time to jurymen and others, the total will perhaps not fall short of half a million of expense money. And all this expense, with years of worry, and I may say demoralisation, merely to prove whether a certain man is A, B, or C!

I say I rejoice heartily at all this, because my experience tells me that it is only when the consequences become quite outrageous and intolerable that even the most flagrant abuses of our legal system have any chance of amendment.

To say that our judicial procedure is still, in spite of a few timid reforms, a by-word for almost everything that is senseless and obsolete, and that the very mention of having anything to do with law strikes cold to the stomach of every Englishman, is a mere truism. But the best of the joke is that we, who in our own country are patient of evil even to stupidity, have introduced into our Indian dependency a system of judicial procedure admitted to be almost faultless, or at any rate as simple and efficient as our home system is cumbrous and absurd. And all that prevents our conferring the same boon upon ourselves is a miserable fear of "vested interests."

The Liberal party is said to be in want of a popular cry for

A MOTHER'S WRONGS AVENGED.

The people of Illenstein, in the Austrian province of Styria, were startled on the 4th of Sept. by the news that Colonel Itteneg, an old officer of the Imperial Army, on half-pay, had been shot dead by an Italian, while taking a walk in the environs of the place. A peasant woman had seen the colonel with the assassin, whom she described as a well-dressed young man, tall and black-haired. The assassin was pursued in the direction indicated by the peasant woman, but the darkness facilitated his escape. On the following day a despatch was received at Illenstein from Gineyn, stating that an Italian named Alfonso Cerutti di Nola had been arrested under suspicious circumstances. The mayor of Illenstein started at once for Gineyn with the peasant woman who had witnessed the killing of Colonel Itteneg. The Italian prisoner was identified by her as the man who fired the shots. Until then the prisoner had maintained a gloomy silence; but now he made the following statement: He said he was a native of Brescia, in Upper Italy, and was 28 years of age. In the year 1849 his mother, Signora Cerutti di Nola, then a young widow, had been suspected by the Austrian commander of having conveyed information to the Sardinian head-quarters. That commander was Colonel Itteneg, who had sentenced his mother to the ignominious and painful punishment of the verges, which had been inflicted upon her by two Croats in the public square of Brescia. The poor woman was in delicate health, and the shame and pain in consequence of the barbarous punishment had almost killed her. She had lived a few years longer, speaking of nothing but the public flogging she had received, and had finally died broken-hearted. Upon her death-bed she had made him, then a mere boy, swear to avenge her, and to hunt down the man who had ordered her to suffer the punishment of the verges. Young Cerutti said he had tried for years to discover the whereabouts of Colonel Itteneg, and admitted that he had premeditated his assassination. A noteworthy fact is that this is, within the last 10 years, the third case of an Italian vendetta upon Austrian officers for the barbarous treatment of Italian women during the revolutionary wars of 1848-49.

EXCHANGE ON INDIA AND THE FALL IN SILVER.

(*Economist, November 8th.*)

Events have tended very quickly in the direction of a danger to which we made reference in an article on Indian Finance in the *Economist* of 23rd August. We there noticed that the contingency of a serious fall in silver involved a great danger to Indian Finance, on account of the probable loss by exchange in remittances from India to England. The danger is now apparent. Silver has continued to fall till it is now only 58¾d. per oz., the lowest price touched for many years, and exchange on India has fallen with it, till on Wednesday it was found at the usual sale of Government drafts on India that they were unsaleable at the exchange of 1s. 10d. per rupee. The rate of interest here has something to do with this extreme fall, but the main permanent cause is the decline in the value of silver, and consequently of the value of all silver currencies as compared with gold. It takes more rupees now to make a sovereign than it did two years ago, and to all appearance the depreciation will be continuous. As regards India, moreover, it is already taking the practical shape of direct shipments of silver on account of the German Government to India, so that the German Government having money to receive in India becomes a direct competitor with the India Office in drawing bills on India, or in whatever other form the remittance from India home may be attempted. The result is a great expense to the Indian Government. Even if the depreciation of the currency should not be much felt in India itself in the shape of a great rise of prices, and the consequent necessity of increasing the wages of all employés, the addition to the cost of home remittances will be very serious. About £13,000,000 annually has to be remitted, and every decline of a farthing in the rupee, which is the equivalent of the decline of rather more than ¼d. in the price of silver per oz., makes an addition of 1 per cent. on this amount to the cost. The fall of silver within the last few years has been about 2d. per oz., and will make a difference of about half-a-million annually to the Indian Government. Nor is there any escape from the charge. The Indian Government owes the money here in sterling at a fixed rate of exchange, and its misfortune is only that of every other person who has to receive a fixed revenue in silver and has to pay debts in gold. The introduction of a gold coinage in Germany, with the consequent demonetisation of its silver, have thus the effect of heavily burdening the already sorely burdened finance of India, besides largely contributing to the monetary stringency at home.

FIERY FAILURES.

(*Liberal Review.*)

There is no more melancholy object than the Fiery Failure. Sound in disposition and cynical in tone, he is disagreeable to all those who approach him. He has not only lost faith in himself, but he has lost faith in the world, and, what to him is the crowning point of his misfortunes, he feels that the world has lost faith in his ability and his will to make a successful effort to escape from the dishonourable position in which he stands. His is not the state of a man who is looked coldly upon, for the simple reason that, as he is untried, the world cannot form an opinion as to his merits or demerits.—He has had his chance. He has been tested and found wanting. Herein lies the cause of his intense mortification. It is, no doubt, somewhat absurd for a man to make himself miserable because his neighbours decline to believe him clever. But, nevertheless, thousands of people do mortify themselves on this account. The man who has sunk rather than risen in the world could put up with a stinted meal, and the having to wear a shabby coat, with comparative equanimity, did he not know that his being compelled to do these things is taken as an indication that he is lacking in those qualifications of which he would most like to be the possessor; in other words, that he is inferior in capacity to the majority of those who started in the race of life the same time as he did. Naturally enough, perhaps, such an unfortunate seeks refuge in cynicism, and by the time he has reached the period of the sere and yellow leaf, is apt to look with acrid contempt upon things which set his juniors in a glow of enthusiasm. The world is a miserable place and man is false and deceitful to the last degree is his constant cry, and he extenuates his own failure and discredits the success of his rivals by loudly iterating the parrot cry that man is the creature of circumstance. He professes to believe as implicitly in fatalism as do the people of the East, and it is only by advocating its principles that he can apply any balm to his mortified spirit. His acceptance of the doctrine is merely one of his several feeble endeavours to retain his self-respect. It may be said that in being a disappointed man the Fiery Failure is not different from nearly everybody else. It is true that most people feel they have made many mistakes, and, when they attain the age of forty, throw away the illusory rose-coloured spectacles which they wore in their youth. But though they have become cynical, though their high aspirations have been, to a great extent, extinguished, and though they have grown habitually suspicious, and their warm sympathies with others have been chilled, they occupy a much more satisfactory position than does the Fiery Failure. Probably, they commenced life with no ambition beyond that of acquiring a respectable position, and, at some far distant period, becoming a mayor, an alderman, or some dignitary of a similar commonplace character. They have found the struggle harder than they anticipated, and have failed to acquire the position which, in a hazy fashion, they hoped to, but they are not haunted by the terrible idea that everybody is laughing at them, and that they are complete failures. The case is very different with the Fiery Failure. He commences life with perfect confidence in himself. He feels (or persuades himself that he feels, which amounts to the same thing) the fire of genius burning within him, and so is fully convinced that he is bound to do great things. He entertains a sort of good-natured contempt for the generality of people, and scorns the idea of his having to plod his way upwards the same as they are forced to do. He lays the flattering unction to his soul that he can attain at a spring what it takes others much arduous and long-sustained labour to reach. Holding these views, it is not surprising that when he attempts to mount the ladder of fortune, he, in a high and mighty fashion, declines to avail himself of the lower rungs, but makes a dash at those which are raised very much above him, misses his footing, and comes down to the ground with a tremendous crash.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Who is the oldest lunatic on record?—Time out of mind.

M. Gustave Doré has commenced to illustrate Shakespeare, first choosing for his pencil "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Macbeth."

Writing a sketch of his life, an Irishman says that he early ran away from his father because he discovered that he was only his uncle.

The apparently unpromising story of "Griselda" has been chosen by Miss Braddon for her new four-act play at the Princess's. It is in blank verse.

STAMPS.—In the financial year 1872-73 the number of stamps issued for bills of exchange and promissory notes was 9,746,868, being 301,997 more than in the preceding year; and the number of penny stamps (for receipts, draughts, &c.) was 173,767,433, or 11,485,237 more than in the preceding year.

At Evansville, Ind., recently, a young man who had suffered for some time with a cough, found entire relief after coughing up a gold dollar. He remembers having several of these coins in his mouth one night, in bed, and that one of them disappeared, but he was not conscious of its having passed into his lung.

Mr. Matthew William Thompson, the Mayor of Bradford, has been presented with a service of plate of the value of between £1,500 and £1,700, on the termination of his third year of office. The testimonial was subscribed for by 490 gentlemen connected with the town and trade of Bradford, and was presented to the Mayor in respectful acknowledgment of his great public spirit. The presentation was made in St. George's Hall by Mr. Henry Brown, one of the oldest tradesmen in the town, and afterwards the Mayor presented the service of plate to Alderman Brayshaw, representing the Town Council, as a gift from the present Mayor to the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Bradford.

MATRIMONY.—A man or woman entering upon the nuptial state may in the generality of instances be truly said to be taking a leap in the dark. They may land safely upon firm and solid ground, or they may alight on a quagmire. When men and women have matrimonial designs upon each other they endeavour to hide their true characters, and, however dissimilar their tastes, to pretend that they are alike. The rules of etiquette are such that a course of deception is rendered surprisingly easy. It is after marriage that the true traits of character begin to show themselves. A scowl, or a sharp word, or a mean action, or a vicious act will not, then, involve serious consequences. Things that before the Gordian knot has been tied would, probably, bring about separation, after the honeymoon has been passed are quietly received, probably, upon the principle that what can't be cured must be endured.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 2ND, EVENING.

There has been a steady demand for Patna Opium at $610 to $615, cash and credit; in Benares but little has been done; holders demand $610 to $612½ cash; Malwa is weak at $607½ cash, and $615 on credit. Estimated unsold stock, 825 chests Malwa, 2,050 chests Patna, and 465 chests Benares.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per M. M. steamer *Hooghly*, for Saigon, &c.

To MARSEILLES.—918 bales and 4 cases Silk, 62 bales Cocoons, 1 case Silks, 138 bales Waste Silk, 442 cases Sundries, 150 bags Coffee.

To LONDON.—402 bales Silk, 2,419 half-chests Tea, 29 chests Tea, 7,465 bales Tea, 181 bales Waste Silk, 145 bales Punjum Silk, 76 bales Cocoons, 261 cases Sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	4/1½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight	4/2½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/3

ON NEW YORK.—

Private, 5 months' sight	—

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	73½
Private, 30 days' sight	74½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—49 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$500 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$700 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 7½ per share, discount.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$25 per share discount, ex interest.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$555 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$127 per share, ex interest.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$116 per share, ex interest.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—23 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—30 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 105 per share, ex div.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$70 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—56 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—90 per cent. discount.

SALES ON JANUARY 2ND, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Potatoe Flour, 100 bags, at Tls. 1.2.0.0, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Liquorice, 20 bundles, at $5.50, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Green Peas, 100 piculs, at $1.82, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Red Dates, 100 bags, at Tls. 1.3.6.0, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Fungus, 6 bags, at $56.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $6.80, by Wo-tye to travelling trader.

Wood Oil, 40 tubs, at Tls. 6.0.0.0, by Tien-ek to travelling trader.

Melon Seeds, 50 bags, at $3.80, by Yee-shun to travelling trader.

White Pepper, 10 bags, at $22.75, by Yee-shun to travelling trader.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c., OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT. By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50

Neatly Bound ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Deucalion (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 9th inst.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Gloucester	Vincent	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
DUNEDIN AND SYDNEY	Tokatea (str.)	McKinnon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Pei-ho	Holdt	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Hohenzollern	Hashagen	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Glamorganshire	Morgan		Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Vasco de Gama (str.)	J. F. Rice	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
Do.	Iconium	Malgrom	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, GALLE, & BOMBAY	Columbian (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th inst., at noon.
MANILA	Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Madras (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Behar (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sin Nanzing (str.)		Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at noon.
Do.	Menelaus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 8th inst.
AMOY AND SHANGHAI	Asia (str.)		Hongkong	John Bird & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, &c.	Hai-Loong (str.)	Abbott	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG to announce to their Customers and the Public that they are now showing their NEW GOODS for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS, which have been carefully selected from the best and cheapest Markets, and are of the newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES, comprising the following:—

Ladies' JACKETS and MANTELETS in SILK, VELVET, and FANCY CLOTH.

OPERA CLOAKS.

LLAMA, TASMANIAN, SEDAN, and other SHAWLS.

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COSTUMES and POLONAISES, in new materials of the latest designs.

FANCY TRIMMED UNDERSKIRTS.

TRIMMED STRAW and MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS. (A choice Assortment of the above received Monthly.)

Ladies' and Childrens' UNTRIMMED HATS, in Felt, Velvet, and Straw.

BLACK and COLORED SILKS.

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS of all kinds.

BLACK SILK VELVET.

BLACK and COLORED VELVETEEN.

Chintz and Printed FLANNELS, for Dressing Gowns.

REAL VALENCIENNES, MALINES, MALTESE, CLUNY, HONITON and DUCHESSE LACES.

LACE and MUSLIN GOODS of all descriptions.

BROCHE SASHES (hand-sewn).

Embroidered BOOK MUSLIN SASHES.

Moire, Faille, and Chené SASH RIBBONS.

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A large Stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING and BABY LINEN, always on hand.

CORSETS and DRESS-IMPROVERS.

The Patent Washing CRINOLINE.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

Ermine and Swansdown COLLARETTES, MUFFS, and TRIMMINGS.

JET NECKLETS, BROOCHES, and EAR-RINGS.

GOLD LOCKETS.

SOAPS, PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES of all kinds.

&c., &c., &c.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY BY EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH CARE AND DESPATCH, AND AT VERY MODERATE CHARGES.

SAYLE & Co.,
GENERAL DRAPERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY, in 1 Dozen Cases.

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2060 Hongkong, 19th December, 1873.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL.
TURPENTINE.
White and Colored PRINTING PAPER.
Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1133 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

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BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
Apply to
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tf 1441 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

TEAKWOOD LOGS and PLANKS, of all sizes.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 1433 Hongkong, 6th September, 1873.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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HAVE received, and on view, a fine selection of

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HANDSOME BONBON BOXES, filled with RICH CONFECTIONARY.

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KRUG'S and JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT.

BASS, in Wood and Bottle.

AMONTILLADO.

PALE DRY SHERRIES.

tf 1971 Hongkong, 4th December, 1873.

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with
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR AND TABLE OF HIGH TIDES AT SHANGHAI.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1778 Hongkong, 28th October, 1873.

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FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.

tf 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

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HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
P. FEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

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THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

For Sale.

FOR SALE,
Ex Steamer "Sarpedon," just arrived from Portugal,

A SMALL supply of Excellent Dry Carcavellos WHITE WINE, Vintage 1857, in casks of 125 bottles. Price, $24 per cask.

F. A. DA CRUZ.

21d 2103 Macao, 27th December, 1873.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.

tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy—
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

CAVITE CHEROOTS, in boxes of 500, $14 per box.
ESMERADA CHEROOTS, of August, 1873, in boxes of 500.. $20 per box. or in cases of 20 boxes.....$390 per case.
Cash on delivery. Apply to
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No. 37, Queen's Road.

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FOR SALE.

SHERRY of first quantity, in bottle and wood.
Hennessy's V O BRANDY, equal to four ****
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First-class CLARET.
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Old JAMAICA, Red Heart RUM.
CURACAO SHRUB.
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Guinness' STOUT, in pints and quarts, bottled by Foster & Sons.
Apply to
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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
To H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.

tf 192] [Feb. 1.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for: Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder. Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. 1ly 721 May 8

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Aberdeen.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"SIN NANZING"

will leave for the above port TO-DAY, the 3rd instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

2d 9 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BEHAR"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 30th December, 1873. [2110

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MADRAS"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 30th December, 1873. [2111

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

Morgan, Master, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2101 Hongkong, 27th December, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Bark

"HOHENZOLLERN,"

Captain Hashagen, will be despatched as above from Whampoa and Hongkong, about the 15th proximo.

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AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

211-2095 Hongkong, 25th December, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENELAUS"

will be despatched on or about the 8th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"DEUCALION"

will be despatched on or about the 9th instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—

On Tea 27/. ⅔/. all risks, 18/. ⅓/. F.P.A.
" Silk 18/. ⅓/. do.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

16 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Bark

"ICONIUM,"

Capt. Malgrom, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 2094 Hongkong, 25th December, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"VILLA DE RIVADAVIA,"

Captain Castillo, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDÃO & Co.

tf 2086 Hongkong, 24th December, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Bark

"PEI-HO,"

Capt. Holdt, will load here and at Whampoa as above, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 2047 Hongkong, 17th December, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Barque

"GLOUCESTER,"

Captain Vincent, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 2012 Hongkong, 12th December, 1873.

FOR DUNEDIN AND SYDNEY.

THE British Ship

"TOKATEA,"

Capt. McKinnon, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 2011 Hongkong, 12th December, 1873

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Barque

"ALTAGRACIA,"

Onaindi, Master, 13,000 piculs capacity.

Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1955 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1873.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*MOOLTAN*," Captain W. W. Fentiman, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 8th January, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 7th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent,*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 26th December, 1873.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*JAPAN*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 11th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 1st, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*TIGRE*," Commandant LECOINTRE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 14th January, 1874. Articles are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

O. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

Post-Office

Extracts.

THE VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES.

By JOHN G. SAXE.

"Give me your soldiers' bracelets; all
Their splendid jewels, great and small,
And straight your army shall be led
Within the city walls." So said
Tarpeia, while the Sabine waits
In siege before the Roman gates.

Whereat each soldier, filing past
The traitress, on her body cast
His heavy bracelet; till at last
The shining heap became so great,
She fell and died beneath their weight.

Even so it fares with mortals who
With headlong eagerness pursue
Ambition, pleasure, wealth, or fame;
The glittering prize at which they aim
Comes often, like Tarpeia's fate,
To bruise and crush them with its weight.

THE DOLPHIN.

The most famous member of this numerous family is undoubtedly the classical dolphin (*Delphinus delphis* of the ancients), which attains a length of from nine to ten feet, and is, according to Pliny, the swiftest of all animals, so as to merit the appellation of the "arrow of the sea." His lively troops often accompany for days the track of a ship, and agreeably interrupt the monotony of a long sea-voyage. As if in mockery of the most rapid sailer, they shoot past so as to vanish from the eye, and then return again with the same lightning-like velocity. Their spirits are so brisk that they frequently leap into the air, as if longing to expatiate in a lighter fluid. Hence, dolphins are the favourites of the mariner and the poet, who have vied in embellishing their history with the charms of fiction.—*The Sea and its Living Wonders.* By Dr. Hartwig.

COURTSHIP AMONG THE OJEBWAY INDIANS.

Marriages among the Ojebways are usually arranged by the parents in childhood, without the consent or even knowledge of the young people, who are frequently betrothed before they have even seen each other. If the young man has not been provided for in this way, then he sends a friend with some present to the lady whom he fancies. If the present is accepted, then it is understood that his offer is favourably received, and after a courtship of two or three months (during which time the affianced is expected to conduct herself with the utmost modesty even to prudishness), the husband takes her on a hunting trip for a few days, during which time she steers the canoe. On their return the product of the chase is laid at the feet of the bride's parents, with whom the young couple reside for a time, her parents considering that they have a claim on their industry until they have a family of their own. Notwithstanding the drudgery and often ill-usage to which the wife is subjected, husband and wife seem to be very fond of each other, and "get along" tolerably smoothly—the little episode of an occasional beating being excepted.—Cassell's *Book of the Races of Mankind*, by Dr. Brown.

RECKLESS VALOUR AT SEDAN.

The French cavalry took a glorious part in the battle. For several hours a division composed of the 1st and 2nd regiments of cuirassiers and the 2nd and 3rd regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique, commanded by General Margueritte, had been stationed and left under the Russian artillery. Exasperated at inaction, the division had several times attempted to charge the enemy, notwithstanding the order of its chiefs. General Margueritte, taking upon himself all the responsibility, and preferring the probability of death in the mêlée to a useless state of inaction, suddenly gave the order to charge "at full gallop." This order was instantly repeated by all the commanders of corps, and immediately Commandant d'Alincourt with the 1st cuirassiers, Colonel de Gallifet with the 2nd chasseurs, led their terrible columns to a certain death, as they rushed like a torrent on the German legions. Like the famous charge of Balaclava, it was a daring but a dangerous movement. A perfect hail of shells and bullets, and a wall of bayonets, were opposed to the terrific shock of this attack. The artillery and infantry were mingled in confusion among the horses, and prostrate men were trodden under foot. A regiment of Germans threw down their arms at the approach of this hurricane, and asked to surrender; but the heroes of this sublime charge had not time to stop. They forced their way into the midst of the Prussian columns with unexampled fearlessness, and succeeded in reaching a village where, under the fire of the hostile artillery, they met a glorious death.—Taxile Delord, "*Posthumous Works of Napoleon III. in Exile.*"

THE APPOINTMENT OF BAZAINE TO THE COMMAND OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Round Metz the corps of Bazaine, Ladmirault, and Frossard, and the imperial guard under the command of Bourbaki, were concentrated, awaiting the changes which were to take place in the chief command of the Army of the Rhine. Public opinion had long since become aroused against the incapacity of Marshal Lebœuf, which was regarded as the principal cause of the first reverses. He was dismissed from his high position; the Emperor himself resigned the post of commander-in-chief of the Army of the Rhine; there was now only one grave question to solve, viz., the nomination of a general popular enough to *inspire confidence, and courageous enough* to accept such a heavy responsibility. Changarnier, the old and popular African general, had arrived at Metz; he came at a moment of danger to proffer his sword to the monarch who signed the order for his imprisonment in 1851, and had sent him into exile; he came to place his long-tried experience at the service of his endangered country. The old general was heartily welcomed by the Emperor, and from this time the veteran occupied the chief place at the council of war, and exercised a most powerful influence over its decisions. At a meeting of the commanders of corps, the marshals of France, and the staff, the subject in question was the important discussion as to the choice of a new commander-in-chief. The Emperor presided, and, after a few touching remarks on the reasons which induced him to resign the command, he advised his lieutenants to weigh well their resolutions, and to put aside all feeling of ambition in face of the sad events which had just taken place, and the immense task which they were about to undertake. For his part he was determined not to influence their decisions in any way. Having spoken thus the Emperor covered his face with his hands, and silently awaited the nomination of his successor to the command of the Army of the Rhine. The meeting was a stormy one. The court favourites and the drawing-room generals of the Second Empire, those selfish men who, taking advantage of the kindness which their sovereign had shown them, did not shrink from drawing him down into misfortunes, perhaps unprecedented in history, could not form the idea of relinquishing their ambitious projects, and of submitting to a general who was pointed out by his rank, his accomplishments, and the prestige of his glorious campaigns. Changarnier's influence triumphed over all these intrigues, and Marshal Bazaine was appointed to the command of the Army of the Rhine, in conjunction with MacMahon, who was to take the chief command of his own corps, as well as those of de Failly, of Félix Douay, and of the new columns which were forming at Châlons.—*From "Posthumous Works of Napoleon III. in Exile," collected by Count de la Chapelle.*

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ..... ½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ..... ¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days ..... ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month ..... ¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ..... ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ..... ¾ "
Above 6 months ..... the full annual rate.

N.B.—Short-Period Policies can be renewed for a term to complete 12 months, the premium charged for such prolonged term being the Balance of the Annual Premium.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days } of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month } of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 " } ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 " } ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 614 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

Business Announcements.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO, PREPARED BY OHLENDORFF & CO., LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND FAMILRICH-ON-RHINE.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 " " Insoluble }

Price, £14 per ton for 20 tons and upwards.
" £15 " " under 20 tons.

Delivered Free at any of their Depots in the United Kingdom.

TERMS—CASH.

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano.* The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a fine dry powder.

It keeps nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

TOBACCO.—Tobacco, it is well-known, is one of the most exhaustive crops, requiring abundance of Manure. The wants of the Tobacco crop as plant-food are supplied in this Dissolved Peruvian Guano, in the most available and efficacious condition. According to the character of the soil, 5 to 6 cwts. of Dissolved Guano per acre may be applied to Tobacco with much benefit.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect on Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COFFEE.—Most of the Coffee soils in Ceylon and the Malabar coast are naturally very poor, and grateful for a liberal dressing of cow dung. As an excellent Coffee Manure, we recommend 1½ cwt. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, with 4 to 5 cwts. of bone-dust, per acre.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK), LONDON, E.C.

Copy of circular to be had on application at the office of this journal. [131 27 Jan. 3.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S.

"To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London." [A261 1040

F. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAPS.

SOAPS.—Brown Windsor, Glycerine Cold-Cream Soap, Pure Glycerine Soap, Marshmallow Soap, Elder Flower Soap, Carbolic Acid and Glycerine Soap.

EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.—Mediæval Perfume, Jockey Club Bouquet, Extract of Ylangylang, Eau Bouquet, &c., &c.

POMADES.—Marrow Oil, Crystal Cream, Exquisite Pomade, &c., &c.

Saponaceous Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Rosemary and Cantharidine Hair Wash, Toilet Vinegar, and every description of Toilet Soap, and Perfumery.

Manufactory and Offices—39 & 39, RED LION ST., HOLBORN, LONDON.

Bonded Stores—LONDON DOCKS.

Export Sample Room—15, ST. MARY AXE, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. *Depot*—PARIS. [A261 117] [Jan. 18

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES.

Built of Wood, Iron, or Steel.

23 feet long...seats for 4 persons...complete from £129 to £270
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £550
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £840
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £428 to £910
60 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £800 to £1610
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal. [A261 900 June 7.

FRAUD.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; and on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer. [A131 1096] [July 10

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER, as supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

This POWDER is quite harmless to Animal Life, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in Packets.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist. [A261 1240] [Aug. 2

THE best Investment of the day for a Small Outlay, and where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a LEMONADE, GINGER BEER AND SODA WATER MACHINE, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated drinks. The Book of 44 pages of Illustrations and information, forwarded free, or can be had at the office of this paper.—BARNETT AND FOSTER, Engineers, 23, Foreton-St., Hoxton, London, England. [131 1764 Oct. 25

MANUFACTURERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M.'s NAVY, AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA YARD, DEPTFORD.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

REAL TURTLE, MOCK TURTLE, HARE, OX TAIL, MULLIGATAWNY, PALESTINE SOUPS, SCOTCH SALMON, SALMON CUTLETS, KIPPERED SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, FINDON HADDOCKS, LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, PRESERVED MEATS OF ALL KINDS, YORK HAMS, BACON, TRUFFLED PATES, OXFORD SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, PICKLES, SAUCES, BOTTLED FRUITS, TABLE JELLIES, JAMS, JELLIES, SCOTCH MARMALADES, DESERT FRUITS, AND OILMAN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO D. HOGARTH & Co., "BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, *WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.* [521 1866] [Aug. 28

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins' have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [521 994 May 3rd.

Business Announcements.

THE CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE RELISH. The most delicious and cheapest Sauce in the World. *Warranted pure and free from any injurious ingredient.*—672,192 *Bottles sold in one month* (August, 1872.) *Sale unprecedented in the History of Sauces.* Sold by Grocers, Druggists, and Oilmen, in bottles at 8d., 1s., and 2s. each. Manufacturers,—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., *Leeds.* [521 695 May 3rd.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION. And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *universal* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts. [y 337] A. S. Watson & Co., Agents, Hongkong. [1 Mar

J. THOMPSON'S KALYDOR SOAP Contains a large percentage of Glycerine, in combination with other ingredients of the most Emollient kind.

By the constant use of the SOAP, the ill effects of extreme climates upon the complexion will be prevented, and a youthful softness and freshness imparted.

THE PERFUME IS RICH AND REFRESHING.

Prices, 4d. and 6d. per Tablet, and in Boxes of Three Cakes, 1s. and 1s. 6d. the Box.

FACTORY: 12, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON. [y 3201 WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION. [Feb. 17

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. Established 1799.

Exhibition Prize Medals.—London, 1862—Prize Medal. Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal. Cordova, 1872—Only Medal Awarded. Lima, 1872—The Silver Medal. Vienna, 1873—Grand Medal—"Progress."

Atkinson's Celebrated WHITE ROSE and other PERFUMES. Atkinson's Celebrated EAU DE COLOGNE & Atkinson's Celebrated BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender-water, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in bond, and shipped duty free at great reduction. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct, or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the world. [521 1045 June 28

Business Announcements.

To MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E.

WOULD direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies, and Scotch Marmalade, which will be found unequal for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight.* J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand. *** Awarded the "Grand Medal of Merit" at the Vienna Exhibition, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures. [261 1641 Oct. 4

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE *(Prepared with Howard's Quinine.)*

Is an invaluable and agreeable Stomachic to a suffering from General Debility, Indigestion, Nervousness, and Loss of Appetite. *Recommended for its PURITY by the Food Journal, the Anti-Adulteration Review, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D.; the Lancet; Wentworth Lascelles Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.L., F.R.S.A., &c.* Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., in large Bottles at 1s. and 2s. each. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, England. [521 1860] [Nov. 15

LAMPS! LAMPS!

FOR KEROSINE—PETROLEUM—PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT & BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated "ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English house, or [521 336] accompanied by 60 days' draft. [1 Mar.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, ILANG-ILANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, WHITE ROSE, VIOLETS, TEA, COFFEE, and other sweet Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair. GLYCERINE AND WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.

RIMMEL'S far-famed TOILET VINEGAR. AQUADENTINE for the Teeth. PHOTOCHROME, to supersede Hair Dye. FANCY CRACKERS.

EUGENE RIMMEL,

PERFUMER TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES, 96, *Strand*, 128, *Regent Street*, and 24, *Cornhill, London.*

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the World. [521 336] [1st Mar.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 2nd January, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$107.00 a	$116.00
" " 28 a 32	"	117.00 a	123.00
" " 38 a 42	"	125.00 a	135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.00 a	2.02
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.30 a	2.45
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.60 a	3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.20 a	2.36
" 64 a 66	"	2.60 a	2.75
" 68 a 80	"	2.90 a	3.45
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.45 a	2.50
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.50 a	2.55
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.40 a	3.20
" " 40	"	2.60 a	3.50
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	"	1.65 a	1.80
" " 24 " & 36 " 9 lbs	"	2.20 a	2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.00 a	3.05
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.70 a	3.85
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	6.00 a	8.25
CHINTZ	"	1.90 a	1.95
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.65 a	0.70
" Brown	"	0.62 a	0.68
" Red	"	0.80 a	0.88
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.22 a	0.23
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.19 a	0.20
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.24 a	0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.31 a	0.32
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.80 a	8.90
" " Assorted	"	8.00 a	8.70
" " *HH* Scarlet	"	8.80 a	8.90
" " Assorted	"	8.50 a	8.60
OAMLETS, SSS	"	16.50 a	17.00
" SS	"	19.00 a	19.50
" S	"	20.00 a	20.50
" *BBB*	"	22.00 a	23.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	15.00 a	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.30 a	4.40
" Hoop	"	4.50 a	4.65
" Bar	"	4.20 a	4.25
" Wire	"	10.90 a	11.25
LEAD	"	8.30 a	8.60
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.50 a	4.65
" Swedish	"	5.00 a	5.25
TIN, Malacca	per picul	31.50 a	32.00
TIN PLATES	per box	3.00 a	8.20
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	25.00 a	27.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	165.00 a	167.00
" American	"	168.00 a	170.00
SPELTER	"	7.50 a	7.75

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	13.80 a	14.00
" Ningpo	"	14.50 a	15.00
" Tientsin	"	14.80 a	15.00
" Shantung	"	14.50 a	15.00
" Bengal	"	19.00 a	19.50
ALUM	per picul	1.50 a	1.65
SAPPANWOOD, Japan White	"	3.90 a	4.20
" Black	"	3.65 a	3.80
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a	2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.70 a	1.75
" " mill cleaned	"	1.55 a	1.60
" Manila	"	2.35 a	2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a	2.10
" Singapore	"	1.70 a	1.75
" Saigon	"	1.40 a	1.45
" Arracan	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.00 a	8.50
COALS, APCOLT	per ton		
" English steam	"	15.50 a	—
" American Anthracite	"	14.50 a	—
" Sydney	"	12.50 a	—
WINDOW GLASS	per box	3.50 a	3.90
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,			
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	6.00 a	6.20
" Banjar	"	5.10 a	5.25
PEPPER White	"	22.00 a	23.00
" Black	"	16.00 a	16.20
BETEL NUTS	"	3.25 a	4.00
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	"	4.10 a	4.20
" " South Seas	"	17.00 a	18.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 a	2.00
" " Siam	"	2.20 a	2.65
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	"	1.60 a	1.62
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs	"	6.75 a	6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a	1.85
" California	"	2.25 a	2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a	7.20
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.50 a	3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a	3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.20 a	4.50
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	"	15.00 a	15.50
PEAS, White	"	2.00 a	2.10
" Green	"	1.70 a	2.15
" Black	"	1.50 a	1.55
" Yellow	"	1.60 a	1.75
MUSHROOMS	"	42.50 a	50.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	2.00 a	2.45
" Oat	"	2.85 a	3.00
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	8.75 a	14.00
" " middle	"	6.75 a	8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.20 a	6.75
BEES WAX, Japan	"	14.50 a	15.00
" Hankow	"	67.00 a	68.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Behar	W. E. Dundas	Brit. str	1310	P. & C. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Columbian	E. G. Stead	Brit. str	2200	P. & O. N. S. Co	
Dang Wee		Ann. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Fenelon	Boucher	Fren. str	683	Landstein & Co	
Hailoong	Abbott	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Hindostan	John A. Miller	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Japan	Freeman	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	1184	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Mooltan	Fentiman	Brit. str	2257	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Ocean Queen	Lerede	Fren. str	414	Landstein & Co	Amoy
Powan ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Pautuxet	Burhos	Amr. str	230	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sin Nanzing	Tullot	Brit. str	722	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai
Sir J. Jejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Tartar	Ferries	Brit. str	1476	Russell & Co	
Vasco-de Gama	J. F. Rico	Brit. str	1980	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Yangtsze	Corner	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	*In Dock*
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	*In Dock*
Yot-tung	Rasmussen	Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Altagracia	B. de Onaindi	Span. bk	420	Remedios & Co	
Banian	Alleyne	Brit. sh	760	Rainal & Co	Manila, &c.
Brema	Schweitzer	Ger. bk	380	Order	
Buston Vale	Anderson	Brit. bk